

Parker uses her introduction to alert readers that she is analyzing how characters in two books need to take risks to make friends.

Parker cites specific incidents from the texts to convince the reader on the soundness of her argument.

Parker punctuates quotes correctly, with commas and quotation marks.

Parker repeats key words such as *taking risks* for emphasis and uses precise details to make a point.

In life, friends don't always turn out well. We in the books of even books. People do not and my book they don't always succeed because making a new friend is a journey. In *When a Girl Takes a Risk*, the girl takes a risk by being the first to talk to a boy. In *When a Boy Takes a Risk*, the boy takes a risk by being the first to talk to a girl. In both books, the characters take risks to make friends. It is important to take a risk when you want to be happy in the end but sometimes when you don't.

When you want to be the best friend, you have to take risks. In *When a Girl Takes a Risk*, the girl takes a risk by being the first to talk to a boy. In *When a Boy Takes a Risk*, the boy takes a risk by being the first to talk to a girl. In both books, the characters take risks to make friends. It is important to take a risk when you want to be happy in the end but sometimes when you don't.

Why Chocolate Milk Should Stay

Schools should keep serving chocolate milk. There should be chocolate milk because kids like it. It gives vitamins and it gets kids in good habits. Many kids love chocolate milk. It makes them happy to see it in the cafeteria. In the lunch box, at their kitchen table. Research shows that overall, chocolate milk is pretty good for kids. Even though some people think it's bad, that kids like chocolate milk more than white milk, it's actually especially important that kids like chocolate milk. It turns out that more kids drink milk when they can get chocolate milk. When you introduce a lot of people like Katie Couric did, they'll say that their kids only drink milk if they can get chocolate milk. So at least they're drinking milk. In a survey of students in this school, 84% said that they would drink more milk if they had chocolate milk available. Of those same students, 88% said that they wouldn't drink any milk at all unless it was chocolate.

In his introduction, Jack maps out his argument in precise terms stating that chocolate milk is good because it gives vitamins, promotes healthy habits, and makes kids happy.

Jack uses transition phrases such as *even though* some people think to alert the reader to the counterclaim he is about to refute.

To convincingly build his argument, Jack methodically goes point by point, naming the counterclaim and then rebutting it.

Jack uses his own quantifiable research findings coupled with evidence from the media to bolster his argument.